MARTIAL LAW IN JOHNSTOWN

A Great Demand For Laborers and No Loafers Wanted.

THOUSAND FUNERALS.

With Little Formality and With But Few Mourners the Nameless Dead Are Hurried Under Ground.

The Work of Relief.

Johnstown, Pa., June 5 .- Six days have elapsed since the great disaster and the temperature remains low and chilly in the Cone maugh valley. When it is remembered that in the ordinary June weather of this locality from two to three days are sufficient to bring an unattended body to a degree of decay and putrefaction that would render it almost impossible to prevent the spread of disease throughout the valley, the inestimable benefits of this cool weather are almost beyond appreciation. The emanations from the half mile of debris, above the bridge, are but little more offensive than yesterday, and should this cool weather continue a few days longer it is possible that hundreds of bodies may yet be recovered from the wreck in such a state of preservation as to render identifica-

The work of clearing up the wreck and recovering the bodies is now being conducted most systematically. Over six thousand men are at work in various portions of the valley, and each gang of twenty men is directed by a foreman, who is under orders from general headquarters. As the rubbish is gone over, and the bodies and scattered articles of value recovered, the debris is piled and burned. In this way the valley is assuming a less devastated condition. In twenty-four hours more every mass of rubbish will probably have been searched and the investigation will then be confined to

THE SMOKING WRECK above the Johnstown bridge. The Pittsburgers are now in sole charge of everything at this place.

NO RIOTS AND LYNCHINGS,

The general sent the following telegram to Governor Beaver this morning: "The chief of police of Johnstown in-forms me there were no depredations last night and everything is quiet this morning. The stories about riots and lynchings are

The stories about riots and lynchings are untrue and are sent out by people who are desirous of making sensations."

At Johnstown, station on the east side of the river, is the chief commissary station. This morning by 2 o'clock 15,000 people were fed and about six hundred families were furnished with provisions. Five carloads of clothing were distributed and now almost exercise is provided with clothing.

everyone is provided with clothing.

At the different registration places 18,000 residents of the devastated district had residents of the devastated district had registered. The total population of this district was between forty and fifty thousand. There were hundreds of people waiting around the offices to have their names placed on the list of saved. It is thought that by to-morrow night at least 85 per cent of the survivors will be registered. survivors will be registered.

EXAGGERATED STORIES OF THIEVING. Roger O'Mara, chief of police of Pittsburg, who has been here for two days looking for crooks and pickpockets, said the reports about robberies and thieving were greatly exaggerated. Said he: "There are no professional thieves in Johnstown and this is not the place where they would be likely to work. They may come up in the crowded trains and rob the passengers, yet they would be just as likely to help with work here as not. No professional thief would work the dead here, as there is little or nothing for them to gain and there are so many police that it would be almost impossi-ble to evade detection. All the little thieving that has been done has been done by a lot of tramps and bums. One thing I notice here is that there too many relief committees and not ugh workers. What is needed here is enough workers. people with picks and shovels and they are badly needed."

HUNDREDS OF WORKERS ARRIVE. This morning 1,100 men arrived here, and by 11 o'clock they had succeeded in doing more work at clearing away the debris five carpenters and twenty carloads of provisions came up with the laboring men. This morning another delegation of workmen came up from Braddock, each man bringing tools with which to go to work immediately. The adjutant-general stated to the Associated press that this kind of men were wanted here, and too many can not be sent doctors arrived from Philadelphia this morning. They were thanked for their willing ness to help, but their services were declined from the fact there are no sick to care for. TWELVE TO FIFTEEN THOUSAND LOST.

Conservative men are of the opinion that the number of people destroyed will reach from twelve to fifteen thousand. This is based upon fragments of evidence obtained from over a hundred persons, care being taken to select as intelligent men and women as could be found. They were chosen from as many occupations as possible and many social classes. They were asked to estimate the percentage of loss of the total population; to tell how many people of their acquaintances have disappeared; how gatherings of residents on the streets and in pubplaces compare with the same in formes. Their statements of facts estimates were proved, as far as could be, and the calculation seems to run betwee twelve to fifteen thousand. It must be membered that a large proportion of the loss is made up of children.

In the morgue the little ones lie in dozens,

where adults are in half dozens. But there is and has been much greater difficulty in recovering the bodies of children. Being lighter and smaller they were often swept into out of the way re-cesses that were almost inaccessible. and a very great proportion of the children have been swept down the river and their odies driven in , under overhanging banks. It is the opinion among intelligent men-physicians, engineers, raitroad men an others that from a thousand hundred bodies will never be found. MORE MONEY NEEDED.

At 11 o'clock Adjutant-General Hastings ent the following telegram to Governo

"Fully three thousand men are at work clearing off the debris. Bodies are now being rescued in large numbers. The citizens' committee has organized and the work is systematized. A detachment of twenty men of the Fourteenth regiment was detailed last night to guard the supply trains. Provisions are pour-ing in and it is difficult to take care of them. There is no suffering take care of them. There is from want of food or shelter. of money are more desirable than anything

The state officers of the Royal Arcanun are here and have called a meeting for this afternoon at Prospect Hill. They will pro-vide for the families of the victims of the flood who were members.

PIFTY MORE BODIES FOUND. At 1:15 this afternoon fifty bodies were taken from the debris of the Catholic church in Johnstown borough. About fifty of the bodies were those of women. They were

immediately removed to the morgue for iden RECKLESS MILITARY MEN. Some over zealous local military men caused considerable excitement near the Morrell institute in Johnstown proper this meraing by firing upon some men employed by the citizens' committee to rescue the dead. The soldiers told them to cease work, and upon their refusal fired but did not hit them. The matter was reported to General Hast-ings, who stated that the shooters would be court-martialed if caught.

THE WORK OF BEPAIR. Assistant Superintendent Stoner, of the Pennsylvania railroad, arrived from Phila- one reflects that fully twenty-five acres are oner subscriptions have also been received

delphia last night, having made his way overland, in wagons, from Edensburg pike, starting last Thursday. In an interview Stoner said: / "We have hired all the teams in Blair, Cambria, Indiana and Edensburg counties we could possibly got, and will transport all the passengers in this manner from Edensburg to Johnstown. The entire forces from the Altonna town. The entire force from the Altoona shops, 6,000 in number, have been ordered to the scene of the washout and will work until

the scene of the washout and will work until
the entire division is repaired. The entire
portion of the road which suffered from the
flood will be in good running shape in a few
weeks at the latest."

Clara Barton, of Washington, the originator of the well-known Red Cross corps, arrived here this morning and will at once assume charge of all the female relief corps.

Hypography of the graphy or a few Carphyla Hundreds of the employes of the Cambria works' employes are at work to-day clearing away the debris, and there is much comofficials in taking their men off the general work to their own premises. The officers of the company justify their action on the ground that the sooner they get their works in operation the better it will be for the community.

CLEARING UP.

Where Johnstown's principal stores stood, last Friday, are now pitched 1,000 tents, and before to morrow night this number will probably be doubled. Under this shelter are accommodated the members of the militia and thousands of workmen who are trying to clear the streets of this wrecked city. Over five thousand men are thus employed in Johnstown proper, about fifteen hundred of these being regular street hands, hired by

Johnstown proper, about fifteen hundred of these being regular street hands, hired by contractors, the others being volunteers.

William Flynn, of Pittsburg, contractor, arrived in the wrecked city \$\frac{1}{2}\$this morning, and at once took charge of the army of laborers. In an interview he told of the work that has to be done. The contractor's estimates show more than anything the chaotic condition of this city.

"It will take 10,000 men thirty days to clear the ground so the streets will be passable, and the work of rebuilding can be commenced," said he, "and I am at a loss to know how the work is to be done. This enthusiasm will soon die out, and the volunteers will want to return home. It would thusiasm will soon die out, and the volun-teers will want to return home. It would take all summer for my men alone to do what work is necessary. Steps must be taken at once to furnish gangs of workmen, and to morrow I shall send a communication to the Pittsburg chamber of commerce asking the different manufacturers of the Ohio valley to take turns for a month or so in furnishing reliefs of workmen. These gangs should come for a week at a time, as no organization can be effected if the workmen arrive and leave when they please."

VOLUNTEERS are doing noble work. Nearly every town in western Pennsylvania is represented by from 10 to 100 men, and many towns in Ohio and New York also furnish a quota of laborers. These volunteers are working with a will, but before the end of the week they

will want to return home,

Men who come here will be paid \$2 a day
and board. All laborers who have been tolling with the wreckage are quartered to-night, some in barns and others in the tents above referred to.

LIKE ARMY TIMES.

It was a scene as of army life at the time that supper was ready, and the long pine ta-bles were crowded with men. Coffee, bread and cheese was the fare to-night, but more substantial rations will be given out to-morsubstantial rations will be given out to-mor-row. As darkness drew a veil over the scene the valley become quiet, the only noise being the occasional challenge of a militia-man as he bade some belated individual obey the orders of the sheriff and leave the city of

Johnstown is under

MARTIAL LAW. and laborers only are wanted. The relief work has been so systematized that there is no danger of any confusion. At the several distributing depots hundreds assembled this morning, at noon and at night, and forming in line were all supplied with provisions. Many women with families are given bread butter, cheese, ham, canned meats, tea or coffee and sugar, and unmarried applicants are sup-plied with sliced bread and butter, or sand-wiches. The action of the authorities, yesterday, in consolidating all authority and vesting it in J. B. Scott, of Pittsburg, as dictator, is received with favor on all hands. Dictator Scott has taken hold of the stu-pendous task imposed upon him, with energy, and already has mapped out his work and and already has mapped out his work and assigned the direction of various portions of it to men equally zealous. Scott, in an interview, said he proposed to clear the town of all wreckage and debris of all descriptions and turn the townsite over to the citizens when he has completed his work, clean and free from obstructions of all kinds.

free from obstructions of all kinds. In a conversation, to-day, Superintendent Duncan, of the Johnstown Street railway and a leading citizen of the place, declared that immediate measures will be taken in

the direction of rebuilding. This will be a gigantic and costly work but Duncan expects to see a new city spring from the ruins of Johnstown. The work of reconstructing the road bed and relaving the reconstructing the road bed and relaying the tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad is being pushed forward vizorously, and already trains are running down to the passenger station, while construction trains are able to go considerably further.

Although the loss of the Cambria City

Iron company will foot up into the milli-the destruction of their plant is not as as apprehended and reported at first, and officers of the company now say they expect to resume operations within thirty days.

THE RELIEF TRAINS. The sight of the long relief trains rolling into Johnstown over both railroads from every section of the country almost every hour of the twenty-four, tends to make the observer conclude that charity, whether christian or not, is not so rare under the sun as the cynic philosopher would have us

The registration of survivors goes on, but not so rapidly as yesterday. The total reg-istration to date is only a trifle over 12,000 out of a total estimated population in the tor-rent-swept district of from 35,000 to 40,000 inst Friday. Allowance must be made, of course, for the large number of survivors who sought refuge with friends in other places, as well as many who have failed, either from ignorance or remission, to regieter. But the falling off to-day leads the authorities to spraches that the worst form thorities to apprehend that the worst fears may yet be realized, and that the death roll will mount sadly up in the five figures.

A THOUSAND PUNERALS. The gray mists had scarcely risen from the

the gray mists had scarcely risen from the hills this morning until a thousand funerals were covering their greenside. There were no hearses, few mourners and as little so-lemnity as formality. Instead of six pall bearers to one coffin there were six coffins to one team. No minister of God was there to pronounce the last blessing as the clods rat-tied down, except a few faithful priests who had followed some mangled representatives of their faith to the grave. All day long corpses were being hurried below ground. The unidentified bodies were grouped on a high hill west of the doomed city, where one epitaph must do for all, and that is the word

"UNKNOWN." There are thousands of these graves al ready, and each day will increase the pro-portion. The possibility of identification diminishes every hour. Fires are raging over the graves of hundreds, and the partial remation of many bodies is inevitable.

Although the funerals of the morning re lieved the morgues of their trust, before night they were as full of the dead as ever. sight they were as full of the dead as ever. The enormity of the devastation wrought by the Conemaugh flood is becoming more and more apparent with every effort of the laborers to resolve order out of chaos. Over a hundred men have been engaged all day in the effort to clear the narrow passage from the bridge upward through the sea of debris that blocks the Conemaugh for nearly half a mile. Every ingenuity known to man has been resorted to by this crew. Giant powder and dynamite have been brought into requisition, and at frebeen brought into requisition, and at fre-quent intervals the roar of explosions reverberated through the valleys, and sticks, stones and logs would fif high in the air. Gradually a few of the heaviest timbers were demolished and the fragments permitted to float downward through the center arch. At nightfall, however, the clear space about the bridge did not exceed an arch of 600 feet in length by 40 feet in width. When

to be cleared in this way, the task ahead seems an interminable one, but there is no royal road, and if the hundreds or thousands of bodies beneath these blackened ruins are to be recovered for christian burial the la-bors of to-day must be continued with in-

SENTIMENT VS SCIENCE.

There are many conservative minds that recommend the use of the torch in this work of clearing the river, but they are not among the sufferers, and when such counsels are heard by those whose wives, children, sisters or brothers rest beneath this sea of flotsam and jetsam, the suggestions of creation meets indicated the suggestions. mation meets indignant objection. It is only in deference to the unreasoning man-date of grief that the herculean labor of clearing the river by means of dynamite and derricks is persisted in. There is no hope in calmer minds that this task can be pursued to the end. The progress of to-day is hardly discernable and ere two more days have elapsed there is little doubt the emanations of the putrid bodies will have become so frightful as to drive the hardiest workmen from the scene. Until that time arrives, however, there is no hope that this stricken populace will abandon the cherished hope of again gazing upon the forms of loved ones whose lives went out in the fire and flood of Conemaugh. The pleadings of sanitarians and the logic of engineers, alike fail to find echo in the minds of the grieving and afficted, but m a few more days the sterner logic of nature will assert itself, and cremation will become a Christian duty.

MORE HELP NEEDED. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly every Notwithstanding the fact that nearly every prominent city in the United States is raising funds for the relief of the sufferers, the wants of the homeless and afflicted are far from being alleviated. At the various stations, to-day, the crowds of applicants were continuous from morning till night, and many of the needy were forced to wait in line for hours before their turn came, and their little portion was allested. and their little portion was allotted to them. Hundreds of thousands of dollars must pour into this stricken valley if positive suffering and privation is to be avoided. Labor and manufacturing of nearly every kind is at a standstill in the valley, and weeks or months must elapse before the Cambria Iron works and other industrial institutions can possibly resume and give employment to the thousands that depend upon them for support.

TWO HUNDRED BODIES were recovered from the ruins to-day. Some were identified, but the great majority were not. This number included all the morgues, the one at the Pennsylvania railroad station. the one at the Pennsylvania railroad station, the Fourth ward school, the Cambria City, Morrellville, Kernville and Presbyterian church. At the latter place a remarkable state of affairs exists. The first floor has been washed out completely, and the second, while appropriate was hadly damaged by not

submerged, was badly damaged but not ruined. The floors and pews were drenched and mud has collected on the matting and carpets an inch deep. Walking is attended with difficulty, and undertakers and attendants with arms bared slide about the slip-pery surface at a tremendous rate. The chancel is filled with coffins, strips of musiin, boards and all undertaking accessor-ies; lying across the tops of pews, are a dozen pine boxes, each containg a victim of the flood. Printed cards are tacked on each Upon them the sex and full description of the enclosed body is written, with the name, THE UNDERTAKERS' LUNCH.

One of the most grizzly and nauseating sights to those unaccustomed to scenes of death is the lunching arrangement for the undertakers. These men are working so hard and conscientiously they they have no time for meals, and huge boilers of steaming coffee, loaves of bread, dried beef and preserves are carried into the charnel houses and placed at the disposal of the workers. Along comes one of the weary the workers. Along comes one of the weary toilers, his sleeves rolled up, apron in front and perspiring profusely despite the damp weather. He has just finished washing a clammy corpse, and has daubed it with cold water, manipulated it about on benefit and the interest he for the best boards, and, in the interval before the body of another poor wretch is brought in, gets a cup of coffee and a sandwich. With dripping hands he eats his lunch with relish, setting his cup occasionally beside the hideous face of a decomposing corpse, and totally obvious to his horrible surroundings.

THE CRANKY PREACHER. At the Fourth ward school house, where nost of the undertaking work is being done there was some slight trouble over the question of liquor. Rev. Mr. Beal, the Prestyterian church, has charge this morgue and objected to the undertaker drinking whisky. Inasmuch as a man with a cast iron constitution could not work at anything in this place without a stimulant of some kind the undertakers protested against Beal's unreasonable prejudice, it is said, and threatened to cease attending the bodies. This had the effect of modifying Beal's temperance scruples.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK. As the days roll on and the heaps of debri are penetrated, it becomes more and more apparent that the death list will be more than five thousand, and the general im-pression is that the victims will number between eight and ten thousand. The deepe the wreck drifts are penetrated the greater the number discovered. On Franklin street thirteen were found in a cluster to-day, and a few minutes afterwards twelve more were found. Dr. Lee, of the Pennsylvania state board of health, was to-day asked what in his opinion were the prospects of an epi demic in the Conemaugn valley. He said:
God only knows. No man living csn tell
what will come out of those piles of drift and
wreckage. To-day we started a portion of
our corps of sanitary inspectors into the thick debris and in a little while the bodies of fifty dead animals, mostly horses, were re-moved and hauled away for burial. If this percentage is kept up here, is a fearful amount of decomposing matter to be removed or encountered. to-day ordered the surgeon general at Wash ington to forward unlimited quantities of disinfectants to Johnstown. There is more promised from up the mountain, and I hope to be able to have the whole city fortified inside of a few days.

FIFTY IN ONE BOOM. A house to house canvass was ordered by sanitary authorities to-day, and its reve lations, so far as it went, were startling in the extreme. It was found that four and even six families are being crowded into a single house; that as high, as fifty slept in one room; that the doors and windows were left closed to shut out the stench and the dampness, and that as a result, pneum (the existence was first discovered by Associated press correspondent), was gain-ing an alarming foothold. It is estimated there are at least a hundred well defined cases of the disease in Johnstown to-day.

A FALSE RUMOR. Investigation shows there is no truth in the report that at Phillipsburg yesterday there had been great loss of life, and that 243 bodies were recovered.

AMERICANS ABROAD ACTING. Subscriptions Handed In By Tray

elers and Charitable Foreigners. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, June 5 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The London editor of the Herald has received the following contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the floods: Duke of Newcastle, £15; L. S. D., £1; and Montague Marks, £2. Nothing official has yet been done by the American legation to help the sufferers, in Pennsylvania, over which sorrow has just now thrown its sombre shadow; nevertheless the Americans are showing their practical sympathy with the unhappy people whose mes and lives have been ruined so sudeuly.

Minister Lancoln received the follow ng subscriptions, yesterday: Frank William Jones, £100; Anson £100; Charles H. Marshall, Stokes. £50. These sums have been deposited with Messrs. K. S. Morgan & Co., and will be forwarded to Philadelphia. A number of

from Americans temporarily resident in London, towards relief fund raised for sufferers by the recent flood in Conemaugh Valley.

Mr. Bell, general manager of the Lion Fire Insurance company, yesterday, sent the following cablegram to the president of the United States: "The directors of the Lion Fire Insurance company, limited, desire to contribute \$1,000 to the relief fund for the sufferers by the flood."

The members of the London stock exchange, hearing that Tom Nickolls had cabled £1,000 to New York, in aid of the sufferers, immediately opened a subscription and already £1,500 have been collected, which will enable Mr. Nickolls to send a further sum of £500. A long cable was, to-day, received from the mayor of New York, thanking the subscribers for their kindness and gene-

Breaking the Sad Intelligence. [Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.] QUEENSTOWN, Ire., June 5 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |-The Inman line steamer City of New York arrived at Queenstown this evening. She had on board 536 American passengers, many of whom came from Pittsburg.

A most affecting scene was witnessed when they read the newspapers containing accounts of the awful disaster in Pennsylvania. The papers were purchased at the rate of a shilling each.

The American Colony in Paris.

[Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennest,] PARIS, June 5.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. |- A meeting was called by the United States minister, yesterday afternoon, to take steps toward expressing the sympathy of the Americans in Paris with the sufferers by the calamity in Pennsylvania. It was very largely attended, by nearly all the prominent members of the American colony, as 'well as many temporarily in the capital. Whitelaw Reid was called on to preside, and explained the objects of the meeting in feeling terms. Resolutions were presented by Andrew Carnegie, which were unanimously adopted. They not only expressed deep sympathy with the sufferers, promising to send money immediately for the pressing needs of those who have lost their all. Among them was the following:

"Resolved, That, as American citizens, we congratulate them upon, and thank them for the numerous acts of heroism displayed under the numerous acts of neroism displayed under circumstances calculated to unnerve the bravest. Especially do we admire them for the capacity shown for local self-government upon which the stability of republican insti-tutions depends; the military organization sent from distant points to pre-serve order during the chaos that supervened having been returned to their homes as no longer required within forty-eight hours of the calamity. In these few hours the civil power recreated and asserted itself and resumed sway without the aid of counsel from distant authorities, but safely by and from the inherent power which re-mains in the people of Johnstown themselves.

Speeches were made by General Alex R. Lawton, ex-minister of the United States to Austria; General Meredith Reed, and ex Mayor Hewitt, of New York. Nate Salisbury, in a few words, in the name of Colonel Cody, offered to give an exhibition of the Wild West, the entire proceeds to go to the fund raised in Paris for the Johnstown sufferers. This generous offer was received with hearty applause: A special committee was appointed to act with Mr. Salisbury and his associates to prepare the details of this benefit.

The chairman also appointed a committee, consisting of J. H. Hayes, John Seligman Evans and Nate Salisbury, to take charge of all moneys raised by subscription and for ward the same promptly to Pennsylvania.

The resolutions were cabled to the mayors of Johnstown and Philadelphia, to show the sufferers that the Americans in Paris are not unmindful, in the midst of pleasures, of the duty of sympathy with such distressing circumstances.

Meantime a subscription has been opened and ex-Mayor Hewitt started it with a large sum, others quickly followed his example, and in a very few minutes a large amount was subscribed. The Paris municipal council, Friday, voted 5,000 francs to aid the sufferers.

Damage Greater Than Reported. HUNTINGTON, Pa., June 5.-Late news from the suburban districts of this county, just received, show the destruction to property by the flood as infinitely greater than at first reported. The waters are receding, and couriers have arrived bearing news of the inprecedented flood from Bedford to Huntington, on the Roystown branch, and on to Lewistown, on the Juniata river.

The devastation is greatest in central Pennsylvania, except, of course, Johnstown. Not a house is left that stood within reach of the swollen stream. The damage to property will reach \$500,000. while other towns in the county have suffered At Mapleton the immense tannery of L. A.

Roberts was damaged to the extent of \$200,000, and the loss to other property will reach \$100,000 more. The Powell furnace at Saxton sustained a loss of \$300,000, and at that place both the railroad bridges were swept away, leaving railroad comunication with Bedford cut off. For a distance of miles below here the Pennsylvania tracks are destroyed, with the bridges gone at Manayunk and Lewistown, the latter having gone down during the heavy storm last night. Growing crops in the low lands were destroyed and in Smith's valley, this county, farming lands, comprising an area of tweive by two miles have been stripped of every vestige of soil. So far as known 300 houses have been destroyed in this county. Three families, comprising sixteen persons, living on the Roystown branch, are missing and it s feared have been swept away with their homes.

An Appeal to Masons. CHICAGO, June 5.-The following was sent out by Grand Master J. C. Smith, of the

Free Masons of Illinois, to-day: To the Masonic Fraternity: Remembering with heartfelt gratitude the generous bounty of our Pennsylvania brethren when Chicago lay in ashes, the Free Masons of Illinois are now called upon to aid the afflicted craftsmen in the Conemaugh valley of that state. As the destruction of the imperial city of Chicago was a national calamity and the greatest disaster by fire that has ever befaller the Angle Sayon was a second to the food in len the Angio-Saxon race, so is the flood in fair Conemaugh valley of Pennsylvania the greatest of its kind that has ever befallen our people. Your grand master has just re-turned from Pittsburg, where he was at the time of this terrible flood, and knows personally of the great loss of prop-erty and greater loss of life. He can thereerty and greater loss of life. He can there-fore more intelligently appeal to you on be-half of the brothers of Johnstown and vicinity. You are requested to con-tribute according to your means of the generous county an All-Wise Providence has voitchasfed you that our brethren may be afforded some relief from their sufferings. be afforded some relief from their sufferings by hunger or the inclemency of the weather. Make your contributions in money and send by draft, express or money order to Wiley M. Egan, grand treasurer, chamber of com-merce, Chicago.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 5 .- At Little Frout Run, on Big Pine creek, six men had been employed peeling bark. Since the water subsided search was made for the men, and all were found in their cabin drowned. The city continues in darkness. This evening

[Continued on Second Page]

JOHN H. OBERLY RESIGNS.

The Indian Commissioner Will Step Down July 1.

THE OMAHA POSTOFFICE SITE.

It Will Be Settled Some Time This Week-Ex-Congressman Thomas Mentioned For Land Commissioner.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, THE OMAHA BRE,] 513 FOURTEENTS STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.

The secretary of the interior has accepted the resignation of John H. Oberly, commissioner of Indian affairs, to take effect July 1. Supervising Architect Windrim said to THE BEE correspondent this afternoon: "I intend to lay the report of Assistent Secretaries Batchelior and Tichenor and myself, and also of Clerk Avery, on the Omaha public building site before Secretary Windom on Thursday or Friday of this week, and I have no doubt he will pass upon it without delay. Clerk Avery is in Washington now. He has just returned from Omaha No further information is necessary to enable Secretary Windom to take final action."

Mr. Avery is now at work upon his report, which is based upon information he obtained on his recent visit to Omana, and it is under stood a verdict has been reached, and that it only lacks the official signature of Windom to make it final and official.

CLARKSON CLEANING HOUSE.

The carpets were taken up in the private office of First Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson, to-day, and it cost several hundred Clarkson, to-day, and it cost several hundred appointments to fourth class postmasters. There was a suspension of the appointments at the time, and a great crowd congregated around the hallways impatiently viewing the work of the carpet beaters. Postmasters who want extra allowance for cierk hire and for extra duties should make their applications immediately, so that they can be con-sidered in time to come in at the end of this month, which finishes the present fiscal year. PIKE'S APPEAL.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chand Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandler has rendered a decision in the appeal of of Lobridge M. Pike, from the decision of the general land office, March 20, 1888, in the contest of Pike vs Sidney S. Bradley, cancelling Pike's timber culture entry No. 448, Sioux City series, for the north 34 of the southeast 14 of section 28, township 66 north, range 42 west, Des Moines land district and reinstating Bradley's timber culture entry No. 254, for the described tract. In September, 1855, Bradley propert suit accurate John ber, 1885, Bradley brought suit against John H. Brokane to recover rents for the use and occupancy of the tract described, and while the suit was pending Pike intervened and on trial in the circuit—court of O'Brien county, Ia., Pike's testimony, and that of Brokane and other witnesses was taken in Pike's behalf, and upon this testimony the jury de-cided in favor of Bradley. The assistant secretary is satisfied that Bradley has been imposed upon. THE APPEAL CASE OF THE C. B. & Q.

In the appeal case of the Chicago, Burling

ton & Quincy Railroad company from the decision of the commissioner of the general land office, Secretary of the Interior Noble to-day ordered that the company's applications should be allowed and the list should be submitted for approval as soon as practicable. The commissioner of the general laud office, by letter of July 28, 1888, transmitted the testimony taken at the hearing had, in pursuance of the directions in the departmental decision of March 20, 1888, for certification of the southwest 14 of the southeast 14 of section 7, township 71, north range 28 west, and the northeast 14 of the southwest 14 of section 11, township 73, north range 30 west, Des Moines, Ia., land district. These tracts were offered for sale in 1850, and on November 23, 1854, Jeremiah Shephard filed a pre emption, declaratory statement for the south west quarter of the southeast quarter of sec tion 6, township 71 north, range twenty-eight west, together with other lands. Or ber 4, 1854, Daniel Strickland filed emption declaratory statement for the north emptoin declaratory statement for the north-east quarter of the southwest quarter of sec-tion 11, township 73 north, range 30. Final proof has never been offered in either of these filings, but they both remain uncan-celled on record. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company, as successors to the Burlington & Missouri Railroad com-pany, claims these tracts under the grant of May 15, 1856, to the state of Iowa, and on December 17, 1878, applied to have them certified. These lands fall within the grant limits of said roads, as shown by a map of definite location, April 7, 1857. The commissioner of the general land office, in a letter of July 21, 1884, held that the company must prove that these preemption claims were abandoned prior to the definite location of its road, before the tracts could be approved for its benefit, they being within the six-mile limit of its grant. company furnishes affidavits to meet these requirements. On March 11, 1886, the gen-eral land office decided that these tracts could not, under the rule of that office, be conveyed to the company, notwithstanding the evidence furnished of abandonment by the parties making the filings, prior to th railroad grant. The tracts involved were, at the dates of the respective pre-emption filing subject to private entry, and proof in support of such filings should, under the law, have been submitted within twelve months after settlement. This period had long expired before the definite location of the road. The ecretary of the interior holds that under hese circumstances the company was, under the practice then existing, required as conditional precedent to the passing of title, to show that no pre-emption right to said tracts existed at the date of the definite location of its road. This has been done to the satisfaction of the office. APPEALS PROM DECISIONS.

The land case of Carl Clark against J. F. Rawlings, on appeal from the latter from the decision of the commissioner of the general land office of May 22, 1888, holding for cancelation the homestead entry of Rawlings for the northeast quarter of section 13, township east 3 north, range 29 west, Mc-Cook, Neb., land district; the secretary of the interior to day handed down a decision, in which he affirmed the decision of the gen eral land office. Rawlings made a home stead entry for the tract in dispute on March 22, 1884, and on September 19, 1884, made a commution proof before the local officers, but he did not offer to pay for the land, and his proof was not acted upon, but simply held by the local officers. On June 17, 1885, he filed an affidevit in the 17, 1885, he filed an affidavit in the local fice, stating that he had not until t time been able to get the money, and asking that his said proofs be then considered and accepted, in order to save him the expense of readvertising in making new proof. This the local officers declined to do, but on the same day forwarded the proof to the general land office. The commissioner refused to render a decision on the facts presented, and demanded additional information. Rawlings answered that he had not abandoned the land as his home, and had been absent no more than his employment as engineer on a railroad necessitated. Before the decision was rendered Clark instituted a contest alleging abandonment and failure to reside upor the lands as required by law. The local land officers decided in favor of the contestants, and on appeal the general land office af-firmed the decision. The substance of the specifications of error urged in the appeal from the decision of the commissioner is that the same is contrary to and not supported by the evidence. Secretary Noble reviews the case at length. case at length. DANIEL GUERNSEY'S CASE.

First Assistant Secretary of the Interior Chandler, to-day, affirmed the decision of the general land office in holding for cancellation the homestead entry of Daniel Guern-sey, for north half of northeast quarter, and north half of northwest quarter of section 11, township 5 north, range 37 west, McCook, Neb., land district. Guernsey made home-stead entry on March 23, 1834, and June 4. 1886. A special agent of the general land

office reported that he had made personal office reported that he had made personal examination, and found no improvements upon the tract, except a very small board shanty, cheap and uninhabitable, having one window, from which the glass was nearly all broken out, and nothing at all in the shanty. Upon this report the entry was held for cancellation. Plaintiff's council insisted that insemple as the entry was a sitizen of this cellation. Plaintiff's council insisted that inasmuch as the entryman is a citizen of this "glorious republie." and "among the first to bring into civilization that small portion of the great American desert," that this tract should be awarded to him. Assistant Secretary Chandler replies to this appeal for sympathy by saying: "While great credit is due the zeal manifested by the pioneer of civilization, and due consideration should be given to the tool, privations and bardships given to the toil, privations and hardships which he has undergone and endured, yet it will not do to lose sight of, or ignore, the act under which the entryman is seeking to avail himself of the benefit of the bounty of the government. The law is a jealous and con-servative mistress, blind to every other con-sideration than the observance of its mandate."

THOMAS FOR THE LAND PRICE. Ex-Congressman John R. Thomas, of Illinois, is being talked of very freely now for the commissionership of the general land office. He has been offered the assistant commissionship, but declined it, and it is now said that he is slated for commissioner.

MISCELLANEOUS. Washington I. Werrick, of Iowa, was to day appointed a special timber agent of the interior department with a salary of \$1,300 a ear and traveling expenses.

ARMY MATTERS. With the approval of the secretary of war leave of absence for five months, to take effect on or about June 15, is granted Captain Daniel Robinson, Seventh infantry.

Sergeant Thomas Casey, company I, Eighth infantry, now with his company at Fort Robinson, is transferred to company B, First infantry, as a private, and will be sent to the station of that company at Fort Gaston, Licutenant Bonesteel, of the Twenty-first infantry, left for New York this afternoon to witness the marriage of his sister.

PERSONAL. J. J. Barker, of Media.

President Harrison to-day.

Perrx S. Heath. J. J. Barker, of Nebraska, called upon

WESTERN PACKING INTERESTS. The Marketing of Hogs Fairly Lib-

eral the Past Week.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-morrow's Price-Current will say: The marketing of hogs in the west has been fairly liberal, the past week, somewhat exceeding the preceding week and considerably in excess of the corresponding time last year. Packing returns show 255,000 handled for the week, against 240,000 the preceding week and 210,000 last year from The total is 2,715,000 agains

Place.	1889.	1888,
hicago	880,000	795,000
Cansas City	462,000	4.0,000
maha	236,000	260,000
t. Louis	194,000	145,000
ndianapolis	110,000	107,000
incinnati	80,003	65,000
lilwaukee	706,000	76,000
edar Rapids	85,0:0	77,000
leveland	72,000	51,000
Sioux City	120,000	63,000

ARTHUR WANING.

The Chief Too Conservative For the Engineers.

Chicago, June 5 .- This evening's Journal says: There is trouble in the ranks of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Chief Arthur is a candidate for re-election and as such has been making a quiet canvass of the various lodges of the brotherhood. Last week a secret meeting for this purpose was neld in this city. There were upwards of 200 members present, representing lodges in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin; and with their defeat by the "Q," a momentarily expected reduction of wages on the Santa Fe and the recent discharge of a large num-ber of brotherhood men by the Alton fresh in their minds they were not at all satisfied with the chief's optimistic speech. A mem-ber of the general grievance committee, ad-

dressing Chief Arthur, said: 'A reduction of wages is expected to be made before long on a number of western roads. Such action we do not propose to ac-cept, because we do not believe it justified. We therefore desire to know whether in the event of a reduction being ordered despite our opposition, you would sanction a strike!" Chief Arthur did not like the question, but www.there was no help for it, and answered: "Under no condition of circumstances o which I can conceive shall I ever sanction

mother strike."
"But, sir," broke in the questioner, "sup pose a reduction of wages should occur on the Union Pacific system, where the brothergood is so thoroughly equipped as to obtain the granting of everything they ask, would you authorize a strike to resist it?" Without a moment's hesitation the chief replied: "No, sir; I would not. I trust-I believe that no reduction of wages is to be made, but should there be, and they follow my advice, they will accept the reduction. I shall never sanction another strike," Chie Arthur stopped and the meeting adjourned. Murmurs of discontent have been heard ever since. It was known that the chief had

CRONIN'S FOREBODINGS. Several Witnesses Testify to His Fear of Alexander Sullivan.

a strong dislike for strikes, but that his con-

servatism was so extreme as his speech showed it to be it was never dreamed.

Chicago, June 5 .- Just before the inquest over Dr. Cronin was ended for the day, the books of the Traders' bank, of Chicago, were brought into the court room by order of Judge Shepard. Byron Q. Smith, receiver of the bank, was present to explain their bearing on the case. By checks on file and ledger entries it was shown that in the sum-mer of 1882 Alexander had altogether \$100,000 in the bank. Of this money \$10,000 and more was an individual account. The rest was credited to "Alexander Sullivan, agent." By September, 1882, this money had been drawn out on checks made payable to J. T. Lester & Co., brokers.

It is the intention of the coroner to summon a member of the firm to probe the

matter further. Matter further.

Patrick McGarry, Michael Barry, Maurice
Morris and Joseph O'Byrne, members of the
Clan-na-Gael, and friends of Dr. Cronin,
gave testimony to the general effect that Dr. Cronin had said to
them at different times that he expected Alexander Sullivan to some one to kill him. All were asked if they had ever heard of threats against the doctor's life by Mr. Sullivan, and each replied in the negative.

Thomas J. Conway, a Clan-na-Gael man-says he had come west under orders from the executive committee of the Clan-na-Gael At a meeting of Camp 24, Conway continued, resolutious regretting Cronin's death were opposed because perhaps the executive comittee had proof to show that Cronin was British spy.

Alexander Sullivan's attention was called

Atexander Sunivan's attention was carried to the testimony of Receiver Smith this afternoon at the inquest. Mr. Sullivan said there was nothing whatever in the Trader bank account which could not and would not be satisfactorily explained whenever any proper judicial proceeding required it. At any time during the past six years he could have obtained and destroyed the checks if he so desired, but as there was nothing to con-ceal anybody having any right to an explanation could have it, and he will explain at

Christians Enslaved. LONDON, June 5 .- Missionary letters to the

anti-Slavery society say that the Mahdists have made western Abyssinia a desert. Whole flocks and herds have been destroyed. Thousands of christians have been thrown nto slavery, thousands of others have been butchered, and hundreds of the noblest in-habitants have been taken to Mecca as slaves in violation of treaties.

THE RAILROAD SWIM.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago & Rock Island.

SURE WAR IN FREIGHT RATES. The Burlington & Northern Throws Down the Gauntlet-The Alton

Kicking on Live Stock Traffic

-Going For the U. P. Nearly a Million Behind.

CHICAGO, June 5 .- [Special Telegram to Tan Ben. |-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Rock Island road was held to-day. In spite of predictions to the contrary the meeting was entirely harmonious. F. B. Cooley, of Hartford, Conn., who was expected to do some violent kicking on the management of the road, expressed himself as well satisfied. Of the 416,500 shares issued, 354,100 were voted. Of these, Mr. Cooley cast 18,612 for Henry K. Morgan, of Hartford, for a seat in the directorate. The old board of directors was reelected, however, John DeKoven, of Chicage, taking the place of Francis H. Lowe, deceased. The re-elected board met at the close of the stockholders' meeting, and unanimously re-elected the old officers of the road as follows: R. R. Cable, president; David Dows and W. G. Purdy, vice presidents; W. G. Purdy, treasurer and secretary. The following executive committee was also elected: Hugh Riddle, R. R. Cable, David Dows, H. R. Bishop and Benjamin Brewster. The annual report shows a deficit of \$974,234.23 as follows: Lineseast of the Missouri river, gross carnings, \$12,841,020.67; operating expresses carnings, \$12,841,020.67; operating exannual report snows a deficit of \$374,234.23 as follows: Lines enst of the Missouri river, gross earnings, \$12,841,029.67; operating expenses and taxes, \$9,127,198.65; net earnings, \$3,713,831.02; lines west of the Missouri river, gross earnings, \$4.721,470.60; operating expenses and taxes, \$4,038,978.42; net earnings, \$682,498.18; total net earnings, \$4,393,329.20; net increase, \$6,057,259.68; the interest on the bonded debt, rentals, dividends at 5% per cent and premiums amounted to \$31,493.90, leaving a deficit for the year ending March 31, of \$974,234.29. The statement for the lines west of the Missouri is from June 1, 1887, to March 31, 1889. As compared with the above, the last annual report showed gross earnings of \$13,509,727.17, and net earnings of \$4,767,667.34.

This Means War.

CHICAGO, June 5.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—One of the stormiest freight neetings ever held in Chicago was that of to-day, held by the St. Paul lines to discuss the 40 per cent reduction of rates. It ended by the Chicago, Burlington & Northern throwing down the gauntlet, by the announcement of another slack in rates, this time to meet the lake and rail, Lake Superior lines' rate of 79 cents. New York to St. Paul. This is a cut from the 34-cent Chicago-St. Paul rate to 28 cents. The row started from the beginning of the meeting when the committees reported that nothing favorable to a settlement had been received from the lake and rail lines. Within five minutes every road present was jumping on the St. Paul, all charging that road with starting the slash in rates by that road with starting the slash in rates by cutting the original 50-cent rate to 38 cents, via Grand Haven. The St. Paul officials attempted to defend their action, but were fairly overcome by the force of numbers. Excited language, that would not look well in print, was freely used and the St. Paul was charged on all sides with cutting and manipulating rates as it saw fit. The Chicago, Burlington & Northern expressed perfect willingness to restore rates, provided other lines would do so and then produced confusion, worse than worse confounded, by confusion, worse than worse confounded, by the announcement that, beginning June 10, it would meet the Duluth lake and rail rate

of 79 cents, an additional cut of 6 cents below the 34-cent basis, Chicago to St. Paul. There was no possible hone of agreement, but before the meeting broke up in confusion a committee of six was appointed to meet the lake and rail lines in St. Paul next Saturday to discuss the situation. The Chicago, Bur-lington & Northern wants it distinctly understood that it is perfectly willing to settle, but only when rates to St. Paul, via Duluth and Chicago, are made the same.

CHICAGO, June 5 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The general managers of lines interested in Omaha and Kansas City live stock traffic met to-day to consider the demand of the Alton for a division of this traffic. The hearing was before Chairman Walker and Midgley, of the executive board of the Inter-State Commerce Railway association. The St. Paul, having the longest line, has been taking almost all the traffic formerly carried by the Alton. Under the rules of the association a division of the traffic can be demanded where one line is carrying more than its due proportion. The case was argued in full, General Manager Chappell, of the Alton, leading the discussion. He did not hesitate to call a sunde a spade, and read the hesitate to call a spade a spade, and read the riot act to the St. Paul, in a way the latter despised. Mr. Chappeil openly charged the St. Paul with cutting rates and manipulating in underhand ways to gain the traffic. He said he had affidavits of all he charged, and dared the St. Paul to demand their produc-tion. In plain words he demanded that the alleged illegal traffic of the St. Paul be curtailed. In case this was not done he gave fair notice that the Alton would adopt measurses for its own protection. He did not say so, in so many words, but every official pres-ent understood him to mean that the alterna-tive would be the withdrawal of the Alton from the Presidents' association. No de-cision will be rendered by the executive board for ten days. Exactly a corresponding case comes up, to-morrow, when the Rock Island and Burlington will demand a division

of the Union Pacific bullion traffic. Railroad Consolidation in Utah.

BALT LAKE CITY, June 5 .- | Special Telegram to THE BRE.] -A directors' meeting has been called for July 11, in this city, to consider the consolidation of the Utah Central, the Utah Northern, the Oregon Short line, the Salt Lake & Western, the Utah & Nevada, the Ogden & Syracuse, the Idaho Central and the Nevada Pacific into one corpora-tion. It is confidently predicted here that the consolidation will take place, and that Salt Lake will be the headquarters of the entire system.

Northwestern Associated Press. CHICAGO, June 5 .- The Northwestern Associated press met this afternoon in annual meeting, at which the following officers were elected: Pretident, D. N. Richardson, Dayenport Democrat: vice-president, George D. Perkins, Sioux City Journal; secretary, H. Perkins, Sioux City Journal; secretary, H. W. Clendennin, Springfield Journal; treasurer, A. Stone, Pooria Transcript; executive committee, W. H. Henricksen, Quincy Herald; Spencer Smith, Council Bluffs Nonpercil, and E. Rosewater. Omana Bez. The same gentlemen constitute the board of directors. Routine matters in the way of new contracts and other business were harmoniously transacted.

moniously transacted. Three Miners Lose Their Lives GRASS VALLEY, Cal., June 5 .- The Idaho mine, in which fire broke out Monday night, was shut down yesterday to smother the flames. Besides Frank Carter, who was killed while trying to reach Thomas Dunstan and John Raiph, two imprisoned men, the latter two also lost their lives.

A Republican Governor.

Concome N. H., June 5 .- In joint session to-day a ballet was taken for governor, there having been no choice by the people. Day Gooden, republican, was declared elected.